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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/072,893	02/12/2002	Mikio Watanabe	0905-0271P	3564
2292	7590	02/06/2007	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH			NGUYEN, CAO H	
PO BOX 747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			2173	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 02/06/2007.

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mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/072,893	WATANABE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Cao (Kevin) Nguyen	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 January 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-62 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 1-6,8,11,15,16,18,21,25-33,40-44,50 and 51 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 1-6, 8, 11, 15-16, 18, 21, 25-33, 40-44 and 50-51 are allowed over the prior art of record.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 7, 9-10, 12-14, 17, 19-20, 22-24, 34-39, 45-49 and 52-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Sato (US Patent No. 6,515,704) in view of Shiohara (US Patent No. 6,618,553).

Regarding claims 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14 Sato discloses a system comprising a digital still camera and an image data receiving apparatus, wherein said digital still camera includes: an image sensing device configured to sense an image of a subject and outputting main-image data

representing the image of the subject (see col. 4, lines 10-30); a recording controller configured to record the main-image data output from said image sensing device on a recording medium in association with an identification code that identifies the image of the subject (see col. 5, lines 25-45 and figure 5); a thumbnail-image data generating device configured to generate thumbnail-image data that represents a thumbnail image the amount of data whereof is less than that of the image of the subject represented by the main-image data output from and said image sensing device (see col. 4, lines 32-63); a thumbnail-image data transmitting device configured to transmit wirelessly the thumbnail-image data generated by said thumbnail-image data generating device to said image data receiving apparatus in association with the identification code that corresponds to the corresponding image of the subject (see col. 5, lines 10-45); however, Sato fails to explicitly teach said image data receiving apparatus includes an image data receiving device configured to receive wirelessly the thumbnail-image data transmitted from said thumbnail-image data generating device of said digital still camera and with which the identification code has been associated; and a display controller configured to control a display device in such a manner that the controlling a display thumbnail image represented by the thumbnail-image data received by said image data receiving device will be displayed in association with the corresponding identification code.

Shiohara discloses image data receiving apparatus includes an image data receiving device configured to receive wirelessly the thumbnail-image data transmitted from said thumbnail-image data generating device of said digital still camera and with which the

identification code has been associated; and a display controller configured to control a display device in such a manner that the controlling a display thumbnail image represented by the thumbnail-image data received by said image data receiving device will be displayed in association with the corresponding identification code (..compressing /decompressing processing and performing reduction processing for preparing thumbnail image, an interface used to transfer data from external system; see col. 4, lines 1-65). It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art, having teachings of Sato and Shiohara before him at the time the invention was made, to modify an image data receiving device configured to receive wirelessly the thumbnail-image data transmitted from said thumbnail-image data generating device of said digital still camera and with which the identification code has been associated of Shiohara to include image sensing device configured to sense an image of a subject, as taught by Sato. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide the image data transmitted from the digital camera to the image data receiving device is thumbnail image data that contains less compressing/decompressing data than the original thumbnail-image data. It takes less time when transferring image data.

Regarding claims 17 and 19, Shiohara discloses data receiving apparatus further includes a code input device; and an output device for reading main-image data, which corresponds to the identification code entered from said identification code input device, from the recording medium and outputting the main-image data (see col. 5, lines 20-62).

Regarding claims 22 and 23, Shiohara discloses wherein said image data receiving apparatus further includes: a user code input device for entering a code that specifies a user;

a user code discriminating device for determining whether the user code entered from said user code input device is legitimate; and a printer controller for controlling a printer in such a manner that the image of a subject represented by main-image data output from said output device will be printed in response to a determination by said user code discriminating device that the entered user code is legitimate (see col. 6, lines 42-65 and figure 4).

Regarding claims 13 and 39 differs from claim 7 in that “discloses an image sensing device for sensing the image of a subject and outputting main-image data representing the image of the subject; a first recording controller for recording the main-image data output from said image a recording medium in association with sensing device on an identification code that identifies the image of the subject obtained by said image sensing device; a thumbnail-image data generating device for generating thumbnail-image data that represents a thumbnail image the amount of data whereof is less than that of the image of the subject represented by the main-image data output from said image sensing device; and a thumbnail-image data transmitting device for transmitting the thumbnail-image data generated by said thumbnail-image data generating device to an image data receiving apparatus in association with the identification code that corresponds to the corresponding image of the subject an image sensing device for sensing the image of a thumbnail-image data transmitting device for transmitting the thumbnail-image data generated by said thumbnail-image data generating device to an image data receiving apparatus in association with the identification code that corresponds to the corresponding image of the subject.” which read on Sato see col. 6, lines 15-67). One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to enable a user for transferring a thumbnail image wirelessly

to the recipient for viewing all the images by associating appropriately ID code to operating image of the subject that corresponding to the image object display on device.

Regarding claim 34, Shiohara discloses an image-sensing controller for allowing succeeding sensing of the image of a subject by said image sensing device in response to completion of recording of the main-image data on the recording medium by said first recording controller and of transmission of the thumbnail-image data by said thumbnail-image data transmitting device (see col. 8, lines 22-57). One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide the image data transmitted from the digital camera to the image data receiving device is thumbnail image data that contains less compressing/decompressing data than the original thumbnail-image data. It takes less time when transferring image data.

Regarding claim 42, Sato discloses said first recording controller recording the main-image data on the recording medium in response to pressing of a shutter-release button; said camera further comprising: a buffer memory for temporarily storing main-image data that is output from said image sensing device; a first discriminating device for determining whether the shutter-release button has been pressed during transmission of thumbnail-image data by said thumbnail-image data transmitting device (see figures 8-9); a memory controller for controlling said buffer memory in such a manner that main-image data that is output from said image sensing device is stored in said buffer memory temporarily in response to a determination by said first discriminating device that the shutter-release button has been pressed (see col. 4, lines 32-51); and a second recording controller for recording the main-image data, which has been stored temporarily in said buffer memory, on the recording medium in response to a

determination that transmission of thumbnail-image data by said thumbnail-image data has been completed (see col. 4, lines 1-29 and figures 1-3).

Claims 13-14 differ from claims 7 and 9 in that “a method of controlling operation of an image data transmitting apparatus, comprising the steps of receiving data representing an identification code transmitted from an image data receiving apparatus; reading main-image data, which corresponds to an identification code represented by received identification-code data, from a recording medium on which has been recorded the main-image data with which the identification code is associated; and transmitting the read main-image data to said image data receiving apparatus” which read on Shiohara; see col. 6, lines 8-65 and figures 9-11. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art, having teachings of Sato and Shiohara before him at the time the invention was made, to modify an image data receiving device configured to receive wirelessly the thumbnail-image data transmitted from said thumbnail-image data generating device of said digital still camera and with which the identification code has been associated of Shiohara to a buffer memory for temporarily storing main-image data that is output from said image sensing device, as taught by Sato. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide the image data transmitted from the digital camera to the image data receiving device is thumbnail image data that contains less compressing/decompressing data than the original thumbnail-image data. It takes less time when transferring thumbnail image data.

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Sato discloses wherein the identification code associated with the thumbnail-image data is recorded in a header of an image file wherein a main-image data related to the thumbnail-image data is recorded in the image file (see col. 10, lines 20-37).

As claims 45-49 and 52-62 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claims 17, 19 and 22 above.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 11/28/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument on pages 38-39 that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Sato discloses a system comprising a digital still camera and an image data receiving apparatus used in combination of Shiohara's generating device of said digital still camera and with which the identification code has been associated. One skilled in the art would have been obvious to enable the user can simultaneously recognize the thumbnail image and the user can view all the images by appropriately ID code to operating an index on the display device.

On pages 40-41 of the remarks; Applicant argues that the combination of Sato and Shiohara do not teach or suggest “receiving wireless data representing and ID transmitted from an image data receiving apparatus”; however, the limitations as claimed set forth to read on “The image data transmission program can also be configured to transmit print image data with the digital camera connected to the communication line through the modem connected to the interface. Further, it can also be configured to transmit print image data by wireless with the digital camera connected to a radio unit such as a portable telephone through the modem connected to the interface; as recited in Shiohara (see col. 6-7, lines 1-67).

Accordingly, the claimed invention as represented in the claims does not represent a patentable distinction over the art of record.

Conclusion

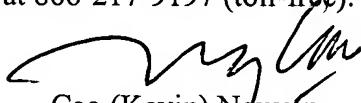
THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cao (Kevin) Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-4053. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571)272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Cao (Kevin) Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2173

01/29/07